

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, NOT ORNAMENTED, NOT KNIT,  
OF COTTON AND MANMADE FIBERS:  
WORKERS OF THE TROY DISTRICT SHIRT CO., COHOES, N. Y.**

**Report to the President  
on Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-187  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 571  
Washington, D. C.  
April 1973**

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

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C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Report to the President-----	1
Finding of the Commission-----	2
Considerations supporting the Commission's finding:	
Views of Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker-----	3
Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young-----	7
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Articles under investigation-----	A-1
U.S. tariff treatment:	
Men's shirts-----	A-1
Import restraints on shirts of cotton and manmade fibers-----	A-2
U.S. consumption-----	A-4
U.S. production-----	A-6
U.S. importers-----	A-8
U.S. imports-----	A-8
U.S. exports-----	A-11
*          *          *          *          *          *          *	
Firm and plant information:	
History and organization:	
Genesco Inc-----	A-12
Troy District Shirt Co-----	A-13
*          *          *          *          *          *          *	
Unemployment at the Troy District Shirt Co-----	A-13
*          *          *          *          *          *          *	
Appendix A. Statistical tables-----	A-15
*          *          *          *          *          *          *	

TABLES

1. U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's shirts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-16
2. Men's shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of cotton: Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972-----	A-17
3. Men's shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972-----	A-18

## CONTENTS

## Tables--Continued

	<u>Page</u>
4. U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's shirts, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-19
5. Men's shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72-----	A-20
6. Men's shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by types, 1965-72-----	A-21
7. Men's shirts, knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72-----	A-22
8. Men's shirts, not knit: U.S. production, by types and fibers, 1965-72-----	A-23
9. Men's shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and fibers, 1965-72-----	A-24
10. Men's dress shirts, not ornamented, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72-----	A-25
11. Men's sport shirts, not ornamented, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72-----	A-26
12. Men's knit shirts: U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1965-72-----	A-27

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,  
April 20, 1973.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of that act in response to a workers' petition for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

On February 20, 1973, a petition was received from the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of the former workers of Troy District Shirt Company, Cohoes, New York, a division of Genesco Inc., Nashville, Tennessee, for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On February 23, 1973, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-187) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with men's dress shirts of cotton or manmade fibers (of the types provided for in items 380.27 and 380.84 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by said firm are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (38 F.R. 5701) on March 2, 1973. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of Genesco Inc., the parent firm of Troy, from a major U.S. retail chain, and from the Commission's files. Additional information was obtained by field visits to the Troy District Shirt Co. plant, to the local office of the petitioning union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and to New York City offices of importing firms.

#### Finding of the Commission

Based on its investigation, the Commission finds unanimously that articles like or directly competitive with the men's dress shirts of cotton or manmade fibers produced by the Troy District Shirt Company are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers at that firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

## Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding

### Views of Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker 1/

This investigation relates to a petition filed by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on behalf of the former workers of Troy District Shirt Company, Cohoes, New York, a division of Genesco Inc., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Troy District Shirt Company (hereafter referred to as Troy) produced men's dress shirts of woven fabric of polyester fiber and cotton blends. Troy ceased production on February 16, 1973, and was acquired by Sero of New Haven, Inc., on March 14, 1973.

Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has established four criteria that must be met if an affirmative determination is to be reached. The Commission's determination must be negative if any of the four criteria are not met. The four criteria are as follows:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers concerned must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions have been the major factor in causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment.

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1/ Commissioner Moore agrees that based on the evidence developed during this investigation imports were not shown to be the major factor causing the unemployment of the petitioning workers.

Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

In the instant case, we find that the fourth criterion listed above has not been met, and we have, therefore, made a negative determination.

The closing of the Troy District Shirt Co., and the consequent unemployment of its workers, occurred primarily because of two developments--(1) a shift in market demand away from white shirts to colored, patterned, and knit shirts, to which Troy did not adjust, and (2) rising costs that affected Troy's ability to compete with other domestic shirt producers. Increased imports were not the major factor.

The Troy District Shirt Company had for many years contracted all of its output to a major U.S. retail chain. For that retail chain, Troy produced men's dress shirts of woven fabrics, predominantly the staple white dress shirt. The shirts were sold by the chain as \* \* \*. In 1972 the retail chain reduced its contract for the purchase of Troy shirts by \* \* \*; actual purchases by the chain were even less than the initial contracted amount, and projected purchases for 1973 were to be even less.

According to officials of the retail chain, the firm's cutback in the purchases of men's white dress shirts, which they had obtained principally from Troy, was made because "the bottom fell out of the market" for such shirts. Consumer demand had been shifting from white to colored and patterned dress shirts, and from dress shirts of woven fabrics to dress shirts of knit fabrics. These marked shifts necessitated extensive changes in purchases by the retail chain. To meet its



needs for the type of shirts being demanded by consumers, the chain requested Troy to shift to the production of knit shirts. Troy attempted to produce knit dress shirts for the retail chain, but found that it could not produce them profitably. The retail chain shifted increasing quantities of its purchases of men's dress shirts from Troy to other domestic sources \* \* \*. These domestic producers supplied not only men's dress shirts of woven fabrics (primarily colored and patterned), but also knit dress shirts that the chain required to keep pace with changing consumer demands. The chain made a single import in 1971 of men's white dress shirts; the bulk of these shirts, however, remain unsold because of the change in market demand. This importation was the only import of men's white dress shirts by the retail chain which had served as the sole outlet for white shirts produced by Troy. According to officials of the retail chain, imports were not a factor in their switch from Troy to other sources for their supply of men's dress shirts.

\* \* \*. Whereas the cost of labor increased substantially from 1968 to 1973, the selling price of Troy's staple white shirts to the retail firm remained unchanged. Moreover, other variable costs and fixed overhead expenses also increased, contributing to the diminution of the plant's profit margins. According to the officials, the cost increases--not imports--resulted in closing of the plant due to substantial losses in the last 3 years of its operation.

Vice Chairman Parker has also concluded that the second criterion has not been met in this case for the reasons given in an earlier firm investigation of the J. H. Bonck Co. 1/

In light of the above circumstances, we have made a negative determination.

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1/ Men's and Boys' Shirts, Not Knit: J. H. Bonck Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., . . . Investigation No. TEA-F-35 . . . , TC Publication 439, pp. 6-11.

Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young

Our determination in the instant case is negative because one of the statutory criteria has not been met, i.e., that the increase in imports of articles like or directly competitive with the men's shirts produced by the Troy District Shirt Company is the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. Our reasoning in support of this determination is set forth in a statement of our views in an earlier Commission investigation under the Trade Expansion Act. 1/

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1/ Men's and Boys' Shirts, Not Knit: J. H. Bonck Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., . . . , Investigation No. TEA-F-35 . . . , TC Publication 439, pp. 6-11.



INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

In recent years the Troy District Shirt Company, Cohoes, New York, a division of the Genesco Corporation, has produced men's dress shirts, not knit, chiefly of polyester fiber in blend with cotton. The Troy facility, which was the only U.S. plant making men's dress shirts for Genesco, ceased production on February 16, 1973, and was sold on March 14, 1973. \* \* \*

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Men's shirts

The U.S. rate of duty on men's shirts in chief value of cotton, not knit, not ornamented (TSUS item 380.27), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 45 percent ad valorem to 25 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, in the first round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The 25-percent rate remained in effect until 1968 when, under the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations, it was reduced in five annual stages effective January 1 of each year, 1968 through 1972, to the present rate of 21 percent ad valorem (tables 1 and 2).

A small amount of imports of men's shirts of woven cotton fabrics are ornamented. <sup>1/</sup> Such articles are dutiable under TSUS item 380.00 and the related history of rate changes is shown in table 1.

The U.S. rate of duty on men's shirts in chief value of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented (TSUS item 380.84), was 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem in 1930. The rate was reduced to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in the first round of GATT negotiations, effective January 1, 1948. Further reductions, to 25 cents per pound plus 32.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951, and to 25 cents per pound plus 27.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 30, 1958, were negotiated under the GATT. No further reductions have been made on this rate of duty. Based on the quantity and value of imports in 1972, the ad valorem equivalents for men's shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented, were 78.1 percent in 1930, 43.0 percent in 1948, 39.8 percent in 1951, and 34.8 percent in 1958-72 (table 3).

The changes in the rates of duty for men's shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, ornamented (TSUS item 380.04) are shown in table 1.

The changes in the rates of duty applicable to men's shirts, knit, of cotton or of manmade fibers (TSUS items 380.00, 380.04, 380.06, and 380.81), are shown in table 4.

#### Import restraints on shirts of cotton and manmade fibers

Shipments of cotton shirts to the United States have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited exports of cotton products to this country. Since October 1961,

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<sup>1/</sup> Ornamentation, as defined in Headnote 3, Schedule 3, includes, for example, initials or an insignia embroidered on the pocket of a shirt.

imports of cotton products (including shirts) from most countries have been subject to restraint under the short-term agreement (October 1961-September 1962) and the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (October 1962 to the present). Imports of cotton knit shirts (other than T-shirts or sweatshirts), dress shirts, not knit, and sport shirts, not knit, are specifically limited in LTA categories 43, 45, and 46, respectively.

Shipments to the United States of most manmade-fiber textiles, including shirts, are subject to quantitative limitations pursuant to bilateral agreements between the United States and Japan, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Macao.

## U.S. Consumption

Total U.S. consumption of men's dress and sport shirts of both woven and knit fabrics fluctuated during the period 1965-71. As shown in the table below, total consumption of the shirts decreased from 36.9 million dozen in 1965 to a low of 34.2 million dozen in 1967. In each of the following years, 1968-71, consumption was greater and reached a peak of 42.6 million dozen in 1971.

Men's dress and sport shirts, woven and knit: U.S. apparent consumption, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	Woven	Knit	Total
1965-----	29,503	7,445	36,948
1966-----	28,096	7,805	35,901
1967-----	26,075	8,079	34,154
1968-----	25,218	12,287	37,505
1969-----	26,652	10,004	36,656
1970-----	28,327	9,888	38,215
1971-----	29,673	12,884	42,557
1972-----	28,027	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from tables 6 and 7 in appendix A.

Domestic consumption of men's dress shirts of woven fabrics increased without interruption from 10.9 million dozen in 1965 to 17.3 million dozen in 1971; the volume decreased to 16.6 million dozen in 1972. Consumption of men's sport shirts of woven fabrics decreased from 18.6 million dozen in 1965 to 11.4 million dozen in 1972 (table 6). Greater emphasis on shirt styling, such as in collar design, colors,



and patterns, and in promoting the comfort and neatness theme, has contributed to the steady growth in the consumption of men's dress shirts during the period 1965-71.

Domestic consumption of men's knit shirts of both dress and sport types increased from 7.4 million dozen in 1965 to 12.9 million dozen in 1971 (table 7). The increasing popularity of informal and leisure clothing has contributed to the rapid growth in the consumption of knit shirts. The features of manmade-fiber knit shirts, such as shape retention, ease of care, optimum comfort, and a variety of surface textures have also played an important role in the wide acceptance of knit shirts. Concurrently, there was a downward trend in the domestic consumption of sport shirts of woven fabrics (table 6).

From 1930 to about 1968, the principal material used in dress and sport shirts was woven fabric wholly of cotton. As a result of the development of "wash-and-wear" dress and sport shirts of polyester fiber and cotton (principally polyester), blended fabrics were increasingly used during the 1955-65 period, but not until the advent of the "permanent press" finish on this fabric did its growth increase rapidly. The consumption of such fabrics in shirts finally exceeded the use of cotton fabrics in 1968 and has since increased its share of the market.

## U.S. Production

Total domestic production of men's shirts of woven fabrics decreased from 27.1 million dozen in 1965 to 20.4 million dozen in 1972 (table 8). The production of men's shirts of cotton declined sharply from 19.5 million dozen in 1965 to 4.1 million dozen in 1972; whereas the production of men's shirts of manmade fiber/cotton blends (chiefly manmade fiber) increased more than twofold, from 7.5 million dozen in 1965 to 16.1 million dozen in 1972.

U.S. production of men's dress shirts of woven fabrics consistently increased from 9.6 million dozen in 1965 to 12.3 million dozen in 1972 (table 8). The production of men's dress shirts of woven cotton fabrics decreased sharply from 5.1 million dozen in 1965 to 1.9 million dozen in 1972; however, production of such shirts of woven polyester fiber/cotton fabrics (chiefly polyester) increased substantially from 4.5 million dozen in 1965 to 10.5 million dozen in 1972. <sup>1/</sup> Such polyester/cotton blends accounted for 85 percent of U.S. production in 1972, compared with only 47 percent in 1965.

The three largest dress shirt manufacturers \* \* \* account for at least 40 percent of total domestic dress shirt production. Their dominance in the dress shirt market enables them to sell in large volume a diversity of shirt colors, patterns, and styles, and to promote new innovations such as stretch woven shirts.

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<sup>1/</sup> Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown above.

Domestic production of men's sport shirts of woven fabrics declined steadily from 17.5 million dozen in 1965 to 8.0 million dozen in 1972 (table 8). The various factors associated with this decline were cited in the section on U.S. consumption. As with dress shirts, sport shirts of woven cotton fabrics have declined steadily, particularly since 1965, while those of polyester fiber and cotton (principally polyester) and of other manmade fibers have increased (table 8). In 1965, 17 percent of the sport shirts produced were of fabrics of manmade fibers; in 1972, the share had increased to 70 percent. The development of the "permanent press" finish on polyester and cotton fabrics contributed largely to the increase in sport shirts of woven manmade fibers.

U.S. production of men's knit shirts during 1965-71 was predominantly of sport shirts (see table 7). Total production of men's knit shirts rose from 6.6 million dozen in 1965 to 10.6 million dozen in 1968, decreased to an average of 8.2 million dozen in 1969 and 1970, and then increased to nearly the level of production in 1968.

## U.S. Importers

U.S. importers of men's and boys' shirts include chiefly: (1) large chain department and mail-order stores, 1/ \* \* \* (2) firms which import for smaller chain department stores, \* \* \*; (3) the import divisions of resident buying offices which import for member stores, \* \* \* for their budget departments; and (4) independent firms.

## U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of men's dress and sport shirts of woven fabrics were less than 1 million dozen each year from 1947 through 1957 and reached 1 million dozen for the first time in 1958. Most of these shirts were of cotton (table 2).

The increase in imports of men's cotton shirts in 1956 prompted U.S. producers to file an application for an escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission. At the request of the petitioners, the Commission terminated the investigation before completion because the Japanese Government set up a system of voluntary quotas on exports of cotton apparel to the United States for 5 years beginning January 1, 1957. The quality of imported shirts was poor from about 1956 to the early 1960's, but as imports increased in the mid-60's the quality was also improved. This was due, in part, to the efforts of foreign manufacturers to raise their selling price by improving the quality of the shirts and thus increase the total value of imports even though the

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1/ These stores also retail substantial quantities of domestically made shirts.

quantity was under restraint. Since the late 1960's, imports of shirts from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan have been of increasingly better quality.

Total U.S. imports of men's dress and sport shirts of all woven fabrics increased irregularly from 2.7 million dozen in 1965 to 8.0 million dozen in 1972 (table 6). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 9.1 percent in 1965 to 28.5 percent in 1972. Imports of men's dress shirts of woven fabrics increased irregularly from about 1.4 million dozen in 1965 to 4.4 million dozen in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 13.2 percent in 1965 to 26.3 percent in 1972. Imports of men's sport shirts of woven fabrics increased irregularly from 1.3 million dozen in 1965 to 3.6 million dozen in 1972, and the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 6.7 percent in 1965 to 31.7 percent in 1972.

U.S. imports of men's dress shirts of woven cotton fabrics decreased from about 1.2 million dozen in 1965 to 0.6 million dozen in 1967, then increased irregularly to 0.9 million dozen in 1972 (table 9). Imports of men's dress shirts of manmade fibers increased from 0.3 million dozen in 1965 to 3.5 million dozen in 1972. Imports of men's sport shirts of woven cotton fabrics increased irregularly from 1.1 million dozen in 1965 to 1.4 million dozen in 1972. Imports of sport shirts of woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased from 0.1 million dozen in 1965 to 2.1 million dozen in 1972.

Men's dress shirts of woven fabrics have been imported mainly from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Japan. Imports of

dress shirts from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea accounted for 75 percent of the total quantity of imports in 1972; imports from the Republic of Korea have increased by 47 percent since 1969. Average unit values, based on ports of shipment, indicate that dress shirts from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan are lower priced than those from Hong Kong and Japan (table 10).

Hong Kong, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, and Japan were the principal suppliers of men's sport shirts of woven fabrics in the 1969-72 period, accounting for more than 80 percent of the total quantity in each year. Based on average unit values of imports on an f.o.b. basis from the four above-mentioned countries, imports of sport shirts of woven fabrics from Taiwan are the lowest priced, and those from Japan are the highest priced (table 11).

U.S. imports of men's knit shirts increased erratically from 0.9 million dozen in 1965 to 3.9 million dozen in 1972, and the ratio of imports to consumption increased erratically from 11.8 percent in 1965 to 18.6 percent in 1971 (table 7). Imports of men's knit shirts of cotton increased from 0.4 million dozen in 1965 to 1.1 million dozen in 1972, while imports of knit shirts of manmade fibers increased from 0.4 million dozen in 1965 to 2.8 million dozen in 1972 (table 12).

## U.S. Exports

Annual U.S. exports of men's dress and sport shirts of woven fabrics increased from 323 thousand dozen in 1965 to 360 thousand dozen in 1967, decreased to a low of 223 thousand dozen in 1970, then increased to an estimated 323 thousand dozen in 1972 (table 6). Exports were less than 2 percent of production in each year 1965-72.

Annual U.S. exports of men's dress shirts of woven fabrics decreased irregularly from 171 thousand dozen in 1965 to an estimated 116 thousand dozen in 1972. Exports of sport shirts of woven fabrics increased erratically from 152 thousand dozen in 1965 to an estimated 207 thousand dozen in 1972.

U.S. exports of men's shirts of knit fabrics declined from 55 thousand dozen in 1965 to 46 thousand dozen in 1966 and 1967 (table 7). Exports fluctuated in the following years, 1968-72, reaching a volume of 73 thousand dozen in 1972.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Firm and Plant Information

History and organization

Genesco Inc.--Genesco Inc., Nashville, Tenn., was incorporated in that State in 1925 as the Jarman Shoe Co. The corporate name was changed to General Shoe Corp. in 1933 and to Genesco in 1959. Genesco, an international apparel company with facilities in Europe, is engaged in the manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing of men's, women's, and children's apparel, including footwear.

Total annual sales of Genesco increased from \$1.3 billion in the fiscal year ending July 31, 1971, to \$1.4 billion in the fiscal year ending July 31, 1972; however, net income, before extraordinary items were deducted, decreased from \$25.9 million to \$12.8 million in the respective periods. In the fiscal year 1971-72, the sources of total sales were retailing, 42 percent; footwear, 19 percent; men's apparel, 17 percent; women's apparel, 10 percent; materials and components, 9 percent; and children's apparel, 3 percent. International operations accounted for over 6 percent of total sales. A few of Genesco's more popular brands include, for men's shoes--Jarman, Johnston & Murphy, and Flagg; for women's shoes--I. Miller and Christian Dior; for foundation garments and lingerie--Formfit Rogers; for men's suits--Phoenix; and for men's slacks--Esquire. Genesco's retail outlets include such prestigious names as Bonwit Teller, Henri Bendel, I. Miller, Roos-Atkins, Frank Brothers, and Burkhardt's.



In the mid-1960's, Genesco helped to pioneer, in cooperation with Hughes Aircraft, a laser cloth-cutting machine that afforded them more flexibility in their daily operations. The laser machine is capable of reducing the in-process production time by one-half and eliminating much of the waste in cloth.

Troy District Shirt Co.--Troy District Shirt Co., Cohoes, N.Y., was incorporated in that State in 1929 to manufacture shirts. \* \* \*. The Troy firm was acquired by Ainsbrooke, an underwear and sleepwear manufacturer, in 1962 prior to Genesco's acquisition of Ainsbrooke in 1964. The plant ceased production in February 1973 and the Troy firm was subsequently acquired by Sero of New Haven, Inc., on March 14, 1973.

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Unemployment at the Troy District Shirt Co.

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In New York State, the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan area has a high degree of employment mobility with a good labor mix of heavy industry, retail business, and government at all levels. Estimated total employment in the area as of January 1973 was 310,500--up 3,600 from January 1972--\* \* \*. There are some 40 to 50 job openings for sewing-machine operators in other plants within the four-county area, but such openings are either non-union or involve a different union. By taking jobs with firms having a different union, the Troy workers may lose their ACWA Pension and insurance rights, and it is believed that many of the workers would exercise their rights to refuse non-ACWA jobs.

The New York State Department of Labor termed the effect of the Troy layoff on the metropolitan labor area as "not critical." The Department further stated that the plant, under the new management of Sero of New Haven, a division of the National Shirt Co., would rehire 25 to 50 workers about the second week in April and would have a capacity work force of 240 workers about the third week of June 1973. The Department also reported that the new firm will make better quality shirts which will retail at a higher price than the shirts previously produced at the Troy plant.

The unemployment situation for recent periods in the local Troy area and in New York State is shown in the following table.

Rates of unemployment for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy metropolitan area and for the State of New York, months ending December 1971 and 1972, and January 1973

(Rate in percent)			
Area	December 31,		January 31, 1973
	1971	1972	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy,			
New York area-----	4.6	4.1	4.4
State of New York-----	6.1	5.4	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: New York State Department of Labor.

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APPENDIX A

Statistical Tables

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's shirts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.00 <u>1/</u>	Men's lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val. 41% ad val. 39% ad val. 38% ad val. 36% ad val. 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.04 <u>1/</u>	Men's lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, of man-made fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
380.27	Men's shirts, not ornamented, of cotton.	45% ad val.	25% ad val. 24% ad val. 23% ad val. 22.5% ad val. 21.5% ad val. 21% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.84	Men's shirts, not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03.

Note.--Items of cotton were exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16 through Dec. 19, 1971, but items of manmade fibers were not exempt.

Table 2.--Men's shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of cotton: Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Imports					
		Dress shirts		Sport shirts		Total	
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1930-----	45.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1	2/ 14
1947-----	45.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1	2/ 18
1948-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1	2/ 19
1949-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1	2/ 14
1950-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 280	2/ 361
1951-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1	2/ 37
1952-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1	2/ 15
1953-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1	2/ 36
1954-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 126	2/ 696
1955-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 380	2/ 2,200
1956-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 846	2/ 5,113
1957-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 957	2/ 6,530
1958-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1,035	2/ 6,899
1959-----	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/ 1,493	2/ 10,455
1960-----	25.0	2/ 379	2/ 3,707	2/ 905	2/ 6,258	2/ 1,284	2/ 9,965
1961-----	25.0	2/ 452	2/ 4,832	2/ 797	2/ 5,622	2/ 1,249	2/ 10,454
1962-----	25.0	2/ 726	2/ 7,599	2/ 844	2/ 6,106	2/ 1,570	2/ 13,705
1963-----	25.0	2/ 816	2/ 8,121	2/ 775	2/ 6,806	2/ 1,591	2/ 14,927
1964-----	25.0	1,129	11,232	1,025	9,122	2,154	20,354
1965-----	25.0	1,163	11,332	1,078	10,793	2,241	22,125
1966-----	25.0	1,077	10,305	1,249	11,672	2,326	21,977
1967-----	25.0	577	5,592	1,041	9,030	1,618	14,622
1968-----	24.0	654	6,917	897	8,864	1,551	15,781
1969-----	23.0	723	8,622	1,196	12,510	1,919	21,132
1970-----	22.5	553	7,675	1,145	12,974	1,698	20,649
1971-----	21.5	650	9,395	1,052	13,208	1,702	22,603
1972-----	21.0	878	12,750	1,358	18,615	2,236	19,493

1/ Data by specific shirt type are not available for the years 1930-59.

2/ Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 3.--Men's shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty <sup>1/</sup>	Imports					
			Dress shirts		Sport shirts		Total	
	Cents per pound and percent ad valorem	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dozen	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dozen	<u>1,000</u> dollars	<u>1,000</u> dozen	<u>1,000</u> dollars
1930----	45¢ + 65%	78.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1947----	45¢ + 65%	78.1	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1948----	27.5¢ + 35%	43.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1949----	27.5¢ + 35%	43.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1950----	27.5¢ + 35%	43.0	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1951----	25¢ + 32.5%	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1952----	25¢ + 32.5%	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1953----	25¢ + 32.5%	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1954----	25¢ + 32.5%	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1955----	25¢ + 32.5%	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1956----	25¢ + 32.5%	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1957----	25¢ + 32.5%	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1958----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1959----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1960----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1961----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1962----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	3/ 43	3/ 594	3/ 15	3/ 174	3/ 58	3/ 768
1963----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	44	580	12	190	56	770
1964----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	108	1,515	34	403	142	1,918
1965----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	254	2,802	42	444	296	3,246
1966----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	846	9,558	257	3,281	1,103	12,839
1967----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	1,739	17,891	640	7,014	2,379	24,905
1968----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	1,775	19,470	998	11,794	2,773	31,264
1969----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	3,034	32,535	1,705	18,975	4,739	51,510
1970----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	3,880	45,355	2,351	27,993	6,231	73,348
1971----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	4,521	55,121	2,664	32,945	7,185	88,066
1972----	25¢ + 27.5%	34.8	3,460	46,160	2,007	27,998	5,467	74,158

<sup>1/</sup> Based on imports in 1972.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated for each year, 1962 through 1972.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 4.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's shirts, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
	Men's shirts:			
380.00 <u>1/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val. 41% ad val. 39% ad val. 38% ad val. 36% ad val. 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.04 <u>1/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
380.06	Not ornamented, of cotton.	45% ad val.	35% ad val. 25% ad val. 24% ad val. 23% ad val. 22.5% ad val. 21.5% ad val. 21% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Sept. 10, 1955 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.81	Not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03.

Table 5.--Men's shirts, not knit: <sup>1/</sup> U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in millions of dollars)						
Year	Production <sup>2/</sup>	Imports <sup>3/</sup>	Ex-ports <sup>4/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1965-----	27,144	2,682	323	29,503	9.1	
1966-----	24,868	3,582	354	28,096	12.7	
1967-----	22,321	4,114	360	26,075	15.8	
1968-----	21,038	4,488	308	25,218	17.8	
1969-----	20,118	6,816	282	26,652	25.6	
1970-----	20,429	8,121	223	28,327	28.7	
1971-----	<sup>5/</sup> 20,859	9,062	248	29,673	30.5	
1972-----	<sup>5/</sup> 20,363	7,987	323	28,027	28.5	
Value						
1965-----	680	28	6	702	<sup>6/</sup>	
1966-----	661	38	7	692	<sup>6/</sup>	
1967-----	710	42	7	745	<sup>6/</sup>	
1968-----	702	50	6	746	<sup>6/</sup>	
1969-----	716	76	6	786	<sup>6/</sup>	
1970-----	792	98	6	884	<sup>6/</sup>	
1971-----	851	115	6	960	<sup>6/</sup>	
1972-----	<sup>7/</sup>	113	8	<sup>7/</sup>	<sup>6/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes dress and sport shirts.

<sup>2/</sup> Quantity data for years 1965-71 from published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

<sup>3/</sup> Excludes shirts of silk and of vegetable fibers, except cotton, not separately reported.

<sup>4/</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>5/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>6/</sup> Ratio is not relevant because the import value, which is net value f.o.b. foreign port, excludes duty and c.i.f. charges which are a part of the landed wholesale cost.

<sup>7/</sup> Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.



Table 6.--Men's shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by types, 1965-72

Type and year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Ex-ports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Dress shirts:					
1965-----	9,605	1,431	171	10,865	13.2
1966-----	9,697	1,945	182	11,460	17.0
1967-----	9,768	2,324	171	11,921	19.5
1968-----	10,166	2,439	134	12,471	19.6
1969-----	10,834	3,771	156	14,449	26.1
1970-----	11,742	4,465	106	16,101	27.7
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 12,212	5,211	107	17,316	30.1
1972-----	<u>4/</u> 12,338	4,361	116	16,583	26.3
Sport shirts:					
1965-----	17,539	1,251	152	18,638	6.7
1966-----	15,171	1,637	172	16,636	9.8
1967-----	12,553	1,790	189	14,154	12.6
1968-----	10,872	2,049	174	12,747	16.1
1969-----	9,284	3,045	126	12,203	25.0
1970-----	8,687	3,656	117	12,226	29.9
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 8,647	3,851	141	12,357	31.2
1972-----	<u>4/</u> 8,025	3,626	207	11,444	31.7
Total:					
1965-----	27,144	2,682	323	29,503	9.1
1966-----	24,868	3,582	354	28,096	12.7
1967-----	22,321	4,114	360	26,075	15.8
1968-----	21,038	4,488	308	25,218	17.8
1969-----	20,118	6,816	282	26,652	25.6
1970-----	20,429	8,121	223	28,327	28.7
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 20,859	9,062	248	29,673	30.5
1972-----	<u>4/</u> 20,363	7,987	323	28,027	28.5

1/ Data for years 1965-71 from published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

2/ Excludes shirts of silk and of vegetable fibers, except cotton, not separately reported.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 7.--Men's shirts, knit: <sup>1/</sup> U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72

Year	Production <sup>2/</sup>			Imports <sup>3/</sup>	Exports <sup>3/</sup>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Dress	Sport	Total				
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	Percent
1965-----	1,067	5,555	6,622	878	55	7,445	11.8
1966-----	730	5,952	6,682	1,169	46	7,805	15.0
1967-----	514	6,443	6,957	1,168	46	8,079	14.5
1968-----	535	10,081	10,616	1,745	74	12,287	14.2
1969-----	335	7,830	8,165	1,917	78	10,004	19.2
1970-----	363	7,860	8,223	1,712	47	9,888	17.3
1971-----	<sup>4/</sup> 545	<sup>4/</sup> 10,001	<sup>4/</sup> 10,546	2,396	58	12,884	18.6
1972-----	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	3,865	73	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Includes dress and sport shirts; data are not reported separately on U.S. imports and exports.

<sup>2/</sup> Compiled from published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>5/</sup> Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 8.--Men's shirts, not knit: U.S. production, by types and fibers, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)								
Type and fiber	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Dress shirts:	9,605	9,697	9,768	10,166	10,834	11,742	12,212	12,338
Cotton-----	5,091	5,139	5,079	4,066	3,481	2,114	1,832	1,851
Manmade fibers-----	4,514	4,558	4,689	6,100	7,353	9,628	10,380	10,487
Sport shirts:	17,539	15,171	12,553	10,872	9,284	8,687	8,647	8,025
Cotton-----	14,382	8,344	6,528	4,892	3,342	2,939	2,445	2,247
Wool <u>1</u> /-----	175	455	502	435	557	190	212	160
Manmade fibers-----	2,982	6,372	5,523	5,545	5,385	5,558	5,990	5,618
Total:	27,144	24,868	22,321	21,038	20,118	20,429	20,859	20,363
Cotton-----	19,473	13,483	11,607	8,958	6,823	5,053	4,277	4,098
Wool <u>1</u> /-----	175	455	502	435	557	190	212	160
Manmade fibers-----	7,496	10,930	10,212	11,645	12,738	15,186	16,370	16,105

1/ Includes small quantities of fibers other than cotton, wool, or manmade fibers.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 9.--Men's shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and fibers, 1965-72

Type and fiber	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 dozen)								
Dress shirts:	1,431	1,945	2,324	2,439	3,771	4,465	5,211	4,361
Cotton-----	1,165	1,077	577	655	724	556	653	882
Manmade fibers-----	266	868	1,747	1,784	3,047	3,909	4,558	<u>1/</u> 3,479
Sport shirts:	1,251	1,637	1,790	2,049	3,045	3,656	3,851	3,626
Cotton-----	1,079	1,251	1,042	898	1,196	1,149	1,057	1,368
Wool-----	82	98	65	65	87	117	91	<u>1/</u> 197
Manmade fibers-----	90	288	683	1,086	1,762	2,390	2,703	<u>1/</u> 2,061
Total:	2,682	3,582	4,114	4,488	6,816	8,121	9,062	7,987
Cotton-----	2,244	2,328	1,619	1,553	1,920	1,705	1,710	2,250
Wool-----	82	98	65	65	87	117	91	<u>1/</u> 197
Manmade fibers-----	356	1,156	2,430	2,870	4,809	6,299	7,261	<u>1/</u> 5,540
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Dress shirts:	14,219	19,969	23,523	26,504	41,301	53,514	65,156	59,353
Cotton-----	11,352	10,312	5,596	6,939	8,663	7,758	9,464	12,862
Manmade fibers-----	2,867	9,657	17,927	19,565	32,638	45,756	55,692	<u>1/</u> 46,491
Sport shirts:	13,811	17,846	18,223	23,150	34,519	44,807	49,456	53,631
Cotton-----	10,800	11,685	9,033	8,878	12,521	13,070	13,333	18,844
Wool-----	2,366	2,730	1,985	1,964	2,576	3,360	2,626	<u>1/</u> 5,600
Manmade fibers-----	645	3,431	7,205	12,308	19,422	28,377	33,497	<u>1/</u> 29,187
Total:	28,030	37,815	41,746	49,654	75,820	98,321	114,612	112,984
Cotton-----	22,152	21,997	14,629	15,817	21,184	20,828	22,797	31,706
Wool-----	2,366	2,730	1,985	1,964	2,576	3,360	2,626	<u>1/</u> 5,600
Manmade fibers-----	3,512	13,088	25,132	31,873	52,060	74,133	89,189	<u>1/</u> 75,678

1/ Includes shirts of wool or of manmade fibers subject to restraints, effective March 1, 1972, as required by the Interagency Textile Administrative Committee in its administration of the International Textile Arrangements.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 10.--Men's dress shirts, not ornamented, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)			
Hong Kong-----	1,482	1,512	1,680	1,568
Republic of Korea-----	1,155	1,631	2,168	1,695
Taiwan-----	370	579	689	582
Japan-----	607	568	433	268
Malaysia-----	98	83	74	89
All other-----	45	59	127	135
Total-----	3,757	4,432	5,171	4,337
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong-----	17,050	19,855	23,571	22,724
Republic of Korea-----	10,623	16,261	22,077	19,199
Taiwan-----	4,096	7,087	8,888	7,976
Japan-----	6,850	7,127	6,650	4,903
Malaysia-----	980	910	802	1,060
All other-----	1,558	1,791	2,528	3,048
Total-----	41,157	53,031	64,516	58,910
	Unit value (per dozen)			
Hong Kong-----	\$11.50	\$13.13	\$14.03	\$14.49
Republic of Korea-----	9.20	9.97	10.18	11.33
Taiwan-----	11.07	12.24	12.90	13.70
Japan-----	11.29	12.55	15.36	18.29
Malaysia-----	10.00	10.96	10.84	11.91
All other-----	34.62	30.36	19.91	22.58
Average-----	10.95	11.97	12.48	13.58

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.--Men's sport shirts, not ornamented, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)			
Hong Kong-----	785	951	981	950
Taiwan-----	590	879	1,053	1,028
Republic of Korea-----	500	729	903	774
Japan-----	689	709	393	262
Mexico-----	10	37	81	100
All other-----	413	307	396	461
Total-----	2,987	3,612	3,807	3,575
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong-----	8,769	11,590	12,709	13,518
Taiwan-----	5,920	9,379	11,577	12,425
Republic of Korea-----	5,658	9,049	11,117	10,808
Japan-----	9,051	9,270	5,868	5,485
Mexico-----	150	645	1,844	2,416
All other-----	4,502	4,393	5,665	8,064
Total-----	34,050	44,326	48,780	52,716
	Unit value (per dozen)			
Hong Kong-----	\$11.17	\$12.19	\$12.96	\$14.23
Taiwan-----	10.03	10.67	10.99	12.09
Republic of Korea-----	11.32	12.41	12.31	13.96
Japan-----	13.14	13.07	14.93	20.94
Mexico-----	15.00	17.43	22.77	24.16
All other-----	10.90	14.31	14.31	17.49
Average-----	11.40	12.27	12.81	14.75

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12.--Men's knit shirts: <sup>1/</sup> U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1965-72

Fiber	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 dozen)								
Cotton-----	423	572	375	554	630	553	698	1,062
Wool-----	15	14	27	71	74	45	52	38
Manmade fiber <sup>2/</sup> -----	440	583	766	1,120	1,213	1,114	1,645	2,765
Total-----	878	1,169	1,168	1,745	1,917	1,712	2,395	3,865
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Cotton-----	4,661	9,223	4,261	6,430	7,218	6,934	9,661	16,169
Wool-----	1,090	1,034	1,871	4,247	4,454	2,809	3,181	2,280
Manmade fibers <sup>2/</sup> -----	6,435	6,757	7,441	12,279	14,209	12,971	19,326	50,301
Total-----	12,186	17,014	13,573	22,956	25,881	22,714	32,168	68,750
Average unit value (per dozen)								
Cotton-----	\$11.02	\$16.12	\$11.36	\$11.61	\$11.46	\$12.54	\$13.84	\$15.23
Wool-----	77.67	73.86	69.30	59.82	60.19	62.42	61.17	60.00
Manmade fibers <sup>2/</sup> -----	14.63	11.59	9.71	10.96	11.71	11.64	11.75	18.19
Average-----	13.88	14.55	11.62	13.16	13.50	13.27	13.43	17.79

<sup>1/</sup> Includes dress and sport shirts, not separately reported, but excludes T-shirts and sweat shirts, except as indicated in footnote 2.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes sweat shirts, not separately reported.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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